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SEED OATS



NORTHROP, KING & CO.
Dependable Farm Seeds Since 1884
Minneapolis, Minn.

SF239

VICLAND OATS

During the past few years the Experiment Stations of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and South Dakota have carried on quite extensive research and plant breeding experiments on oats. From these general findings, together with their own investigations, Northrup, King & Co. have decided to feature Vicland Oats for Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota.

VICLAND is a selection from a cross between the Victoria, a South American strain which is resistant to most oat diseases, and the Richland a high yielding Iowa oat tracing its ancestry to Russia. For five or six years it was tested for rusts and smuts — and for yield and quality — at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station beginning in 1935.

This new oat is higher yielding than its Richland parent and has the rust and smut resistance of its South American parent. It is resistant to both stem and leaf rusts and is so resistant to smuts that no seed treatment is recommended.

Vicland Oats definitely have proved to be an outstanding development. According to marketing experts, the quality of the oat crop has been deteriorating during the past few years — however, the introduction of improved varieties such as Vicland is expected to help farmers produce better crops in the future. In good oat years, it has yielded 10% more than other commonly grown oats in the same locality. In poor years, when rust has been destructive, it has yielded 50% more.

It is an early yellow oat, with a short, stiff straw which stands up better than the older oats in the richer and more highly productive soils of the Corn Belt, especially where there is danger of lodging. Another important advantage is that Vicland oats do not germinate quickly after harvest and so do not sprout readily in the field.



for FINE CROPS

VICLAND Oats may become a real factor in stabilizing feed supplies in years that are poor for grain production because of diseases. Moreover, a farmer who wants to reduce his acreage of small grain could do so more safely with a dependable variety like VICLAND than with disease-susceptible varieties which contribute to alternate feed shortages and surpluses.

Again, in reference to the fact that the seed does not need treatment for smut, this will save time and money for farmers, and in addition, the new variety assures better average yields than have been possible even with treated seed of the best varieties theretofore available.

In reference to yield, there are reports of all the way from 80 to 120 bushels per acre coming from the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, and states even farther east had the same results. The Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing consider them well adapted for Northern Michigan.

Other Oat Varieties Suitable For This District

ANTHONY — A midseason variety, which is a cross between White Russian and Victory Oats developed for stiffness of straw, heavy yield and resistance to stem rust. Especially adapted to Northern half of Minnesota.

MARION — A variety developed at the Iowa Experiment Station. It is an early white oat that is resistant to leaf and stem rust and smut. Adapted to sandy soils. Has longer straw than either Vicland or Tama.

TAMA — Resembles Vicland in all characters and has yielded slightly more in some locations. A cross of the same two varieties — Victoria and Richland. Developed and named by Iowa Experiment Station at Ames.



CULTURAL METHODS

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Seedbed and Seeding

Oats respond well to good cultural methods. The most desirable seedbed for oats is one that is firm beneath, with a few inches of loose, friable soil on top. It should contain sufficient moisture to insure prompt germination and satisfactory early growth. In most sections of the Corn Belt, where oats usually follow corn, it is as a rule excellent practice to disk the land before seeding, regardless of how the seed is to be sown. Drilling is preferable, although the end-gate seeder for sowing oats is still popular on many farms because less work is required, and frequently more timely seeding is possible. Drilling requires less seed, insures sufficient covering, and places the seed at a uniform depth in the soil.

Rate of Seeding

Usually 8 to 10 pecks to the acre is the best seeding rate. The rate may be reduced somewhat if the obtaining of a satisfactory stand of clover and grass with the oats as a nurse crop is a major objective.

Early Seeding Usually Insures High Yields

The yield and bushel weight of oats can be increased by sowing early. In cooperative experiments at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, deferred sowing, after the optimum date, decreased yields approximately 1 bushel per acre for each day of delay. Early seeding always has been good insurance for the production of a satisfactory crop of oats.

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